

Jefferson Republican.

Richard Nugent, Editor.]

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson.

[C. W. De Witt, Publisher.

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No 21.

JEFFERSON REPUBLICAN.
TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance.—Two dollars a quarter, half yearly, and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 37 1/2 cts. per year, extra.
No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar; twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.
All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

JOB PRINTING.
Having a general assortment of large elegant plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of

FANCY PRINTING.
Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, JUSTICES, LEGAL AND OTHER BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.
Printed with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
In pursuance of Section 3d, of an Act incorporating the "Upper Lehigh Navigation Company," the undersigned, Commissioners under said act to receive subscription of Stock to the Company aforesaid, hereby give notice that books for that purpose will be opened on Wednesday, the 10th day of June next, in the village of Stoddardsville, and be kept open from day to day until said Stock is all subscribed.

CHARLES TRUMP,
MILLER HORTON,
JOHN S. COMFORT,
HENRY W. KRYKER,
LEWIS S. CORYELL,
LORD BUTLER,
WILLIAM P. CLARK,
Commissioners.
May 14, 1840.—3t.

DELAWARE ACADEMY.
The Trustees of this Institution, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, and particularly to the friends of education, that they have engaged IRA B. NEWMAN, as Superintendent and Principal of their Academy.

The Trustees invite the attention of parents and guardians, who have children to send from home, to this Institution. They are fitting up the building in the first style, and its location from its retired nature is peculiarly favorable for a boarding school. It commands a beautiful view of the Delaware river, near which it is situated, and the surrounding scenery such as the lover of nature will admire—it is easily accessible the Eason and Milford Stages pass it daily, and only 8 miles distant from the latter place, and a more salubrious section of country can nowhere be found. No fears need be entertained that pupils will contract pernicious habits, or be seduced into vicious company—it is removed from all places of resort and those inducements to neglect their studies that are furnished in large towns and villages.

Board can be obtained very low and near the Academy. Mr. Daniel W. Dingman, jr. will take several boarders, his house is very convenient, and students will there be under the immediate care of the Principal, whose reputation, deportment and guardianship over his pupils, afford the best security for their proper conduct, that the Trustees can give or parents and guardians demand.

The course of instruction will be thorough adapted to the age of the pupil and the time he designs to spend in literary pursuits. Young men may qualify themselves for entering upon the study of the learned professions or for an advanced stand at College for mercantile pursuits, for teaching or the business of common life, useful will be preferred to ornamental studies, nevertheless so much of the latter attended to as the advanced stages of the pupil's education will admit. The male and female department will be under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, aided by a competent male or female Assistant. Lessons in music will be given to young ladies on the Piano Forte at the boarding house of the principal, by an experienced and accomplished Instructress. Summer Session commences May 4th.

EXPENSES.
Board for Young Gentleman or Ladies with the Principal, per week, \$1 50
Pupils from 10 to 15 years of age from \$1 to \$1 25
Tuition for the Classics, Belles-Lettres, French &c., per quarter, 2 00
Extra for music, per quarter, 5 00
N. B. A particular course of study will be marked out for those who wish to qualify themselves for Common School Teachers with reference to that object; application made for teachers to the trustees or principal will meet immediate attention.
Lectures on the various subjects of study will be delivered by able speakers, through the course of year.

By order of the Board,
DANIEL W. DINGMAN, Pres.
Dingman's Ferry, Pike co., Pa., May 2 1840.

NOTICE.
The present expectation of the subscriber is that he will leave here at the close of his school, which will be at least in two weeks from this date. The timely attention of his patrons to their bills will save him much delay and inconvenience.
I. B. NEWMAN

PROSPECTUS OF THE Jeffersonian Republican,
A new Weekly Paper, to be published at Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pa., and Milford, Pike County, Pa., simultaneously.

'The whole art of Government consists in the art of being honest.—Jefferson.

THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN in principle, will be all its title purports, the firm and unwavering advocate of the principles and doctrines of the democratic party, delineated by the illustrious JEFFERSON: the right of the people to think, to speak, and to act, independently, on all subjects, holding themselves responsible to no power for the free exercise of this right, but their God, their Country, and her Laws, which they themselves have created.—A free and untrammelled Press, conducted in a spirit worthy of our institutions, is a public blessing, a safeguard to the Constitution under which we live, and it should be cherished and supported by every true republican. Such, then, it is designed to make the paper now established, and as such, the publisher calls upon the enlightened citizens of Monroe and Pike to aid him in this laudable enterprise. The time has arrived when the Press should take a bold and fearless stand against the evidently increasing moral and political degeneracy of the day, and endeavor, by a fair, candid, and honorable course, to remove those barriers which sectional prejudices, party spirit, and party animosity have reared to mar the social relations of men without accomplishing any paramount good.

THE JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN will not seek to lead or follow any faction, or to advocate and support the schemes of any particular set of men. It will speak independently on all State and National questions, awarding to each that support which its merits may demand, never hesitating, however, to condemn such measures, as in the opinion of the editor is justly warranted, holding as a first principle: "The greatest good to the greatest number."

Believing that the great principles of democracy are disregarded by the present Chief Magistrate of the Nation, MARTIN VAN BUREN, the JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN, will decidedly, but honorably oppose his re-election to the high and responsible station which he now holds.

It will firmly oppose the "Independent Treasury" Scheme, and all other schemes having for their object the concentration in the hands of one man, and that man the President of the Nation, all power over the public moneys, a power, which, when combined with that vested in him by the Constitution as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces, Military and Naval, together with an enormous official patronage, would render him more powerful than the Executive of the British Nation, and in short make our Government, *de facto* an Elective Monarchy.

It will ever maintain that the welfare of our Country and the preservation of her Republican Institutions should be the first and only sentiments of our hearts in the choice of our public servants; that honesty, fidelity, and capability, are the only true tests of merit; that all men are created equal, and, therefore, should alike enjoy the privileges conferred on them by the Constitution without being subject to proscription, or coerced by the influence of party.

The columns of the JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN will ever be open to the free discussion of all political questions, believing as we do, that there is no liberty where both sides may not be heard, and where one portion of freemen are denied the privilege of declaring their sentiments through the medium of the Press, because they differ from the majority.

The JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN will ever take a lively interest in the affairs of Monroe and Pike, and of the Senatorial and Congressional Districts with which they are connected.

The Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, and the Laborer, will each find a friend in the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN. Due care will be taken to furnish its readers with the latest Foreign and Domestic News, and such Miscellaneous reading as will be both interesting and instructive. In short it is designed to make the paper worthy of an extensive patronage, both from the strictly moral tone which it will ever possess, and the efforts of the editor to make it a good and useful Family Newspaper.

The JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN will be printed on a super-royal sheet of good quality, and with good type.

TERMS—\$2 in advance; \$2,25 at the end of six months, and \$2,50 if not paid before the expiration of the year. No subscription taken for a less term than six months.

RICHARD NUGENT.

LAST NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Stokes & Brown, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of July next, or their accounts will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.
STOGDELL STOKES.

May 29, 1840.

POETRY.

"A SHOCKING BAD HAT!"—We find the following capital lines, in the Cleveland Herald.—They were written by a farmer of Portage county, Ohio.

WHEN THIS OLD HAT WAS NEW.
When this old hat was new the people used to say
The best among the Democrats were Harrison and Clay;
The Locos now assume the name, a title most untrue;
And most unlike their party name, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Van Buren was a Fed,
An enemy to every man who labored for his bread;
And if the people of New York, have kept their records true;
He voted 'gainst the poor man's rights, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Buchanan was the man
Best fitted in the Keystone State to lead the Federal clan.
He swore if "Democratic blood" should make his veins look blue,
He'd cure them by phlebotomy" when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, (twas eighteen hundred eleven.)
Charles Ingersoll did then declare, by all his hopes in heaven,
"Had he been able to reflect, he'd been a Tory true,
And ne'er have thought it a reproach when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, of Richard Rush 'twas said,
To figure well among the Feds he wore a black cockade;
Deny this Locos, if you please, for every word is true,
I know full well old Dickey Rush, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new the senator from Maine,
Destroyed by fire an effigy 't immortalize his name,
The effigy was Madisons if common fame be true,
So Rue Williams, was a Fed, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, 'twas in the Granite State,
That Henry Hubbard asked each town to send a delegate
To meet in council at the time when Federalism blue,
Made Hartford look like indigo, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Sam Cushman did declare,
"That should a soldier cross the lines he hoped he'd perish there,
And leave his bones in Canada, for enemies to view,"
So much for his Democracy, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, old Governor Proh-vost,
The States invaded at the head of numerous British host,
Then mark, ye Locos what did Martin Chittenden then do?
Forbid Green Mountain boys to fight, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Woodbury and Van Ness,
E. Allen Brown, and Stephen Haight were of the Federal mess,
A. H. Everett, and Martin Field, and Sam C. Allen, too,
New Patent Democrats were Feds, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new those worthies did oppose
The cause, and friends of liberty, and stood among their foes;
Not so with "Granny" Harrison, for at Tippecanoe,
He bravely fought the savage foe, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, the friends of liberty
Knew well the merits of old Tip, while fighting at Maumee;
Come now, Huzza for Harrison, just as we used to do,
When first we heard of Proctors fall, when this old hat was new.

The Van Buren papers in Virginia charge their defeat to the exertions of the Whigs, in printing and distributing the *Life of Harrison*!! Very probable. The life of that good man is the best argument in his favor, and we have no doubt that wherever it is known it will secure to him a large majority at the fall election.

We learn from Washington that it is known there that Gov. Cass is in favor of the election of his old Fellow-Soldier. Gen. HARRISON.—The followers of Van Buren are clamorous for his recall, but the little man dare not "take the responsibility."

Biographies of Distinguished Pennsylvanians.

LUZERNE. Anne Cesar Luzerne, a French diplomatist, born at Paris in 1741, after having served in the seven years war, in which he rose to the rank of Colonel, abandoned the military career, resumed his studies, and turning his views to diplomacy, was sent in '76 to Bavaria, and distinguished himself in the negotiations which took place in regard to the Bavarian successor. In '78 he was appointed to succeed Gerard as minister to the United States and conducted himself during his five years residence in Philadelphia, with a prudence, wisdom and concern for their interests, that gained him the esteem and affections of the Americans. In 1780, when the American army was in the most destitute condition, and the government without resources, he raised money on his own responsibility, and without waiting for orders from his court, to relieve the distress. He exerted himself to raise private subscriptions, and placed his own name at the head. In '83 he returned to France, having received the most flattering expressions of esteem from Congress, and in '88 was sent ambassador to London, where he remained till his death in '91. When the federal government was organized the Secretary of State (Jefferson) addressed a letter to the Chevalier de la Luzerne, by direction of Washington, for the purpose of making an express acknowledgement of his services, and the sense of them entertained by the nation. Luzerne county in this State was named in his honor.

CHARLES W. PEALE, the founder of the Philadelphia Museum, was born of English parents at Chestertown, Maryland in 1741; was apprenticed to a saddler at Annapolis and married at an early age. He successively carried on the trades of saddler, harness maker, silver smith, watchmaker and carver; and afterwards as a recreation from his sedentary practice of portrait painting, became a sportsman, naturalist and preserver of animals; made himself a violin and guitar; invented and executed a variety of machines; and was the first dentist in this country, that made sets of enamel teeth. At the age of 26, he was first excited to become a painter, by the desire of surpassing the wretched things which he happened to meet with. At this time Hesselius, a portrait painter from the school of Sir Godfrey Kneller was living near Annapolis. Mr. Peale selecting the handsomest saddle his shop afforded, as a present to the artist, introduced himself and solicited the favor of seeing, for the first time, the mysterious operations of painting. Mr. H. gave him essential instruction, and he afterwards received similar services from Mr. Copley (father of the present Lord Lyndhurst) on a visit to Boston. Soon after by the aid of his friends, he went to England, and studied during the years '70 and '71 in the Royal Academy at London, under the direction of Mr. West. Col. Trumbull says, that one day when he was in Mr. West's painting room, some hammering arrested his attention. "Oh" said Mr. W. "that is only that ingenious young man Mr. Peale, repairing some of my bells or locks according to custom." This custom much to the comfort and amusement of many a host, he continued all through life, whenever he was on a visit to the country, either for business or pleasure. On his return America, he removed to Baltimore, where he opened a picture gallery. For about 15 years he was only portrait painter in North America; and persons came to him to be painted from Canada and the West Indies. During the revolutionary war, he raised a company, was often employed in confidential services, and was engaged in the battles of Trenton and Germantown. In '77 he was elected a representative of Philadelphia in the State Legislature, where he chiefly interested himself in the law, for the abolition of slavery. During the contest, he had painted the portraits of many distinguished officers, some of whom were afterwards killed. This collection constituted the chief interest of his gallery, and was from time to time extended, and afterwards made to comprise the portraits of men, eminent in the different walks of life. Some large bones of the mammoth found in Kentucky, and brought to him to be drawn, laid the foundation of his museum, when the name was scarcely known to travellers, and

Europe possessed none of great note but the celebrated Aldobrandine collection at Florence. The increasing income from his museum at length enabled Mr. Peale, to procure an entire skeleton of the mammoth, at an expense of \$5000. A large quantity of the bones of a individual of this species was discovered in Ulster county, N. Y. which Mr. Peale purchased, together with the right of digging for the remainder in a swampy marl pit, which was obtained after very great exertions.

Natural History as yet, formed no part of the education of our youth, and Mr. Peale was the first to prepare and deliver a course of lectures on this interesting and now popular subject, which he rendered attractive to a respectable class of ladies and gentlemen by demonstrations with the real subjects taken out of the museum. The museum has at length grown to an extent which justifies a comparison, with the most celebrated establishments in Europe. He was foremost in the early attempts to establish an Academy of the Fine Arts. When the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts was founded, he zealously co-operated for many years, and lived to contribute to seventeen annual exhibitions. After a life of extraordinary exertion and temperance, he died in 1827, at the age of 86.

LINDLEY MURRAY, author of the most useful and popular Grammar of the English language was born in the year 1745, at Swatara, then Lancaster county, of Quaker parents in the middle station of life. He received the rudiments of his education at Philadelphia, in the Academy of the Society of Friends. In 1753, his father removed with his family to New York, where Lindley was placed at a good school. At an early age he entered a counting house, being destined for the mercantile profession; but having been severely chartered for a breach of domestic discipline, he privately left his father's house, took up his abode, in a Seminary at Burlington, N. J., and there contracted a love of books and study. When brought back after some time, he prevailed upon his father to procure a classical teacher for him, under whom he applied himself, with diligence and success. From the precepts and example of his parents he imbibed lasting sentiments of morality and religion. He now undertook the study of the law, in the office of an eminent counsellor, the celebrated John Jay being his fellow student. At the age of 22, he was called to the bar and soon obtained practice. Within two years he married a lady, with whom he lived in the tenderest union for more than half a century. He was very successful and sedulous in his business as a lawyer, until the war broke out between Great Britain and the Colonies. About that time, the decline of his health, induced him to remove into the country about 40 miles from New York. In this retreat he passed 4 years; and at the expiration of this time, he was driven back to the city (then in possession of the British) by the necessity of procuring funds, for the subsistence of his family. The profession of the law being no more lucrative, he turned merchant again, and accumulated property enough to enable him to retire from business about the period of the establishment of American Independence. He then purchased a beautiful country seat, about 3 miles from N. Y.; but a severe sickness subjected him to a general debility of the muscles, for the cure of which he was induced to go with his family to England. He intended to remain there only two years; but the local attachments which he formed, and his bodily infirmities, detained him for the rest of his life. He bought a very pleasant estate, about a mile from the city of New York. Here rendered sedentary by the weakness of his muscles, he gave himself chiefly to reading and composition. His first book is entitled the "Power of Religion on the Mind," and appeared in 1787. It was anonymous gained much reputation, and has passed through many editions. His Grammar was first issued in 1795. It was greatly enlarged and improved in successive editions, and has not yet been surpassed or superseded. It is still altogether the best extant in the English language. It was succeeded by his English exercises and Key. His next work was a compilation, entitled the English Reader also extensively used. In 1802 he produced French Compilations